

Subject :	Geography	Year Group: 13
Scheme title	Health & Human rights	Superpowers
Knowledge in sequence	<p>Enquiry question 1: What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place?</p> <p>8A.1 Concepts of human development are complex and contested.</p> <p>8A.2 There are notable variations in human health and life expectancy.</p> <p>Enquiry question 1: What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place?</p> <p>8A.3 Governments and International Government Organisations play a significant role in defining development targets and policies.</p> <p>8A.4 Human rights have become important aspects of both international law and international agreements.</p> <p>A.5 There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights.</p> <p>8A.6 There are significant variations in human rights within countries, which are reflected in different levels of social development. Enquiry question 3: How are human rights used as arguments for political and military intervention?</p> <p>8A.7 There are different forms of geopolitical intervention in defence of human rights. 8A.8 Some development is focused on improving both human rights and human welfare but other development has very negative environmental and cultural impacts. 8A.9 Military aid and both direct and indirect military intervention are frequently justified in terms of human rights.</p> <p>Enquiry question 4: What are the outcomes of geopolitical interventions in terms of human development and human rights?</p> <p>8A.10 There are several ways of measuring the success of geopolitical interventions</p> <p>8A.11 Development aid has a mixed record of success.</p> <p>8A.12 Military interventions, both direct and indirect, have a mixed record of success.</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are superpowers and how have they changed over time?</p> <p>7.1 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and Physical characteristics of superpowers.</p> <p>7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar.</p> <p>7.3 Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment?</p> <p>7.4 Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system.</p> <p>7.5 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision making concerning people and the physical environment.</p> <p>7.6 Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?</p> <p>7.7 Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres.</p> <p>7.8 Developing nations have changing relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>7.9 Existing superpowers face Ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power.</p>
Skills	<p>(1) Comparison of different measurements of development using ranked data.</p> <p>(2) Use of scatter graphs and correlation techniques to describe the relationship between health and life expectancy and other indicators of development.</p> <p>(3) Use of proportional circles to show the relative size of government spending and the share of that spending devoted to welfare, health and education across developing, emerging and developed nations.</p> <p>(4) Use qualitative and quantitative indicators to derive an index of corruption and show this on global maps to compare variations in levels of corruption with types of government.</p> <p>(5) Use of flow-lines on global maps to show both the direction and level of aid from donor to recipient global regions.</p> <p>(6) Evaluating source material, including newspaper articles and marketing material to determine the impact of development aid.</p> <p>(7) Interpreting images to evaluate the impact of economic development on the environment minority groups live in.</p> <p>(8) Critical analysis of source material to identify possible reasons for error in the assessment of success for named interventions such as the management of European or Asian boat people.</p> <p>(9) Using Gini Coefficient and income or wealth proportion for quintiles or deciles of the population to describe inequalities in and between nations.</p> <p>(10) Critical analysis of source materials to identify possible misuse of data in the qualitative assessment of success for military interventions such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.</p>	<p>(1) Constructing power indexes using complex data sets, including ranking and scaling.</p> <p>(2) Mapping past, present and future sphere of influence and alliances using world maps.</p> <p>(3) Using graphs of world trade growth using linear and logarithmic scales.</p> <p>(4) Mapping emissions and resource consumption using proportional symbols.</p> <p>(5) Plotting the changing location of the world's economic centre of gravity on world maps.</p> <p>(6) Analysing future Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using data from different sources.</p>
Key Words	<p>Human development</p> <p>Social progress</p> <p>Authoritarian</p> <p>Democracy</p> <p>Dictatorship</p> <p>Communism</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Inequality</p> <p>Environmental quality</p> <p>Gross domestic produce</p> <p>Human development index</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Indigenous</p> <p>Happy index</p> <p>MDG's</p> <p>SDG's</p> <p>Human rights</p> <p>Corruption</p> <p>Geopolitical intervention</p> <p>Aid</p> <p>Bilateral aid</p> <p>Military aid</p> <p>Geneva convention</p>	<p>Superpower</p> <p>Unipolar</p> <p>Bipolar</p> <p>Multipolar</p> <p>Blue water navy</p> <p>Direct control</p> <p>Emerging power</p> <p>Geopolitical</p> <p>Empire</p> <p>Colonialism</p> <p>Neocolonialism</p> <p>Hard power</p> <p>Soft power</p> <p>Hyper power</p> <p>Hegemony</p> <p>Neo-liberalism</p> <p>Sphere of influence</p> <p>Capitalism</p> <p>Military alliance</p> <p>Patent</p> <p>Westernisation</p> <p>Exclusive economic zone</p>
End Point	Paper 2 Section D 35 marks	Paper 2 Section A 16 marks
Assessment method	<p>EQ1 assessment- 20 marks 20 minutes</p> <p>EQ2 assessment-40 mark assessment 40 minutes covering aspects of EQ1.</p> <p>EQ3 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes covering EQ1 EQ2 and EQ3.</p> <p>EQ4 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes, assessment based on Superpowers and Health & Human rights</p>	<p>EQ1 assessment- 20 marks 20 minutes</p> <p>EQ2 assessment-40 mark assessment 40 minutes covering aspects of EQ1.</p> <p>EQ3 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes covering EQ1 EQ2 and EQ3.- Cumulative with Globalisation</p>